

葛揚

北 京 哈 達 門 內

官 帽 胡 同 十 八 號

GROSJEAN PÉKIN

CHINESE NAME :

KO YANG

KUANG MAO HUTUNG 18 (HATAMEN)

PÉKIN





Chronologic Table

of CHINESE DYNASTIES

**B. C.**

Before 1990 **B.C.** no dynasty, the Empire was feudal & elective

HSIA 夏 **B.C.** 1989-1559 Capital Tikiu in the Wei valley.

SHANG-YIN 商 **B.C.** 1558-1050 Capital after 1301 Yin, actual Hokia (Honan)

CHOU 周 **B.C.** 1050-256 Capital till 770 Tchangan, after Laoyang

TS'IN 秦 **B.C.** 221-206 Capital Hien Yang

The Periods before & after the Dynasty Ts'in: Anarchy

**A. D.**

HAN	{	Western Han 前漢	<b>B.C.</b> 202	<b>A.D.</b> 8	} Capital Tchangan, actual Sianfu (Shansi)
		Sin 新	<b>A.D.</b> 9-23		
		Eastern Han 後漢	<b>A.D.</b> 25-220	Capital Tchengu (Szechuan)	

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## Chronologic Table

### of CHINESE DYNASTIES

Period « San Kouo » 三國 The Three Kingdoms: A.D. 221-264

漢 Minor Han Capital Tchengtu (Szechuan)

魏 Wei Capital Laoyang, actual Honanfu (Honan)

吳 Wu Capital Kienye, actual Nankin

TSIN 晉 A.D. 265-419 Capital till 316 Laoyang, after Kienye

Period « Nan Pe Tchao » 南北朝 Secession: South & North

South			Capital	North			Capital
A. D.	Sung 宋	420-478	} (or Kienye) the actual	Kienkang	Northern Wei 北魏	386-535	till 494 Pingtchen after Laoyang
	Ch'i 齊	479-501			Eastern Wei 東魏	534-550	Tchangtefu
	Liang 梁	502-556			Western Wei 西魏	535-557	Tchangnan
	Chen 陳	557-588		Nankin	Northern Ch'i 北齊	550-577	Tchangtefu
					Northern Chou 北周	557-581	Tchangnan



Chronologic Table

of CHINESE DYNASTIES

SUI 隨 A.D. 557-588 (Empire reunified) Capital Tchangan

T'ANG 唐 A.D. 620-906 Capital Tchangan, actual Sianfu (Shansi)

Period «OU TAI» 五代 THE FIVE SMALL DYNASTIES

Heou Liang 後梁 907-923 Capital Pienliang, actual Kaifengfu

Heou T'ang 後唐 923-936 Capital Laoyang, actual Honanfu (Honan)

Heou Tsin 後晉 936-946

Heou Han 後漢 947-950

Heou Chou 後周 951-960

} Capital Kaifengfu (Honan)

SUNG 宋 960-1279 Capital till 1127 Kaifengfu, after Hangchow

YUAN 元 1280-1367 Capital Pékin

MING 明 1368-1643 Capital till 1421 Nankin, after Pékin

TS'ING 清 1644-1912 Capital Pékin







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*Chronologic Table*

*of CHINESE DYNASTIES*

Emperors of the TS'ING DYNASTY.

順治	Chuen Tche	. . . . .	1644	Reign	18	years
康熙	Kang Hi	. . . . .	1662	Reign	61	years
雍正	Long Tchen	. . . . .	1723	Reign	13	years
乾隆	Kien Lung	. . . . .	1736	Reign	60	years
嘉慶	Kia Kin	. . . . .	1796	Reign	25	years
道光	Tao Kuang	. . . . .	1821	Reign	30	years
咸豐	Hien Fong	. . . . .	1851	Reign	11	years
同治	Tong Che	. . . . .	1862	Reign	13	years
光緒	Kuang Hsu	. . . . .	1875	Reign	33	years
宣統	Suang Tung	. . . . .	1909	Reign	3	years

TCHUNG HOA MIN KOUO 中華民國 Republic of China: 1912



*Koei Kie* BC 1818-1767: the last Emperor of the Hsia Dynasty had a palace of precious stones and ivory built for his favorite concubine Mei Li.

*The Emperor Chou* BC 1154-1123 who was the last Emperor of the Shang Dynasty to please his favorite wife Tan Ki had a tower built called the Tower of Deer. It was 650 feet high and 3500 in circumference. It was covered with pink jade (turmaline) and the doors were covered with white jade.

*The Siberian influence* (Art of the Pacific) on certain bronzes and particularly on fibula appears during the Chow Dynasty. Under these Emperors the art of constructing bronzes reached a standard which has never been equalled.

*Lao Tze* BC 570-490

*Kung Fu Tze* (Confucius) BC 551-479.

*Meng Tze* (Mencius) IVth Century BC.

The King of Ts'in overthrew the Chou Dynasty (BC 256) and the six Kingdoms (BC 221) He then proclaimed himself emperor under the name Chin Wan Ti, placed the Empire under a central government and replaced the feudal system by an absolute monarch — He had all the books of Confucius and Mencius burned; finished the Great Wall, and constructed a tomb for himself which took 700,000 men to build it. This tomb was started in 246, while he was still King of Ts'in, and it was not finished until his death in 209.





*The emperor Wu BC 140-87.* During the year 146 he despatched Chang Kien on a mission beyond the western frontiers. Chang Kien did not return until fourteen years afterwards with only one follower left out of more than a hundred who had set out with him. He went into the country of the Huns (from which he managed to escape after 10 years captivity) explored Tarim, crossed the Altaï mountains, visited the Greco Sogdian's Kingdom. After this he made many other long voyages and indicated the central asiatic plateau. He is, up to that time, the greatest explorer of the world.

To possess the superb war horses of the plains of Iaxartes, the emperor sent first peaceful missions, and afterwards armies; covered Turkestan with forts and military outposts; he opened the silk route between Rome and Byzantium, and established the first relations with the western world.

*The emperor Wang Mang A. D. 9-23.* destroyed the Han dynasty, and socialized the empire. He divided the land equally among the inhabitants, and forbade under pain of death, any buying or selling of land whatsoever. His system only last for four years.

*Under the Eastern Han Dynasty A. D. 25-221* the greek influence appeared in chinese decorative art, and also in certain bronzes mirrors.

*A. D. 65.* The first unsuccessful introduction of Buddhism into China.

*A. D. 335.* The Buddhism is effectually established in China.





A. D. 399. The bonze pilgrim Fa Hien by way of the Gobi desert, Lobnor, Turfan, Khotan, came to the Ladak in India. He then visited the Kashmir, the Punjab and a large number of other small Kingdoms. After this he came down the Ganges, went to Ceylan, and returned to China by sea, bringing with him, after a voyage of sixteen years, some precious Buddhist manuscripts.

A. D. 405. Death of the painter Ku Kai Chi, born at Wu Hsi, Kang Hsu.

A. D. 449. The return to China of the bonze Wei Chen. There is every reason to believe that he returned from Yucatan by way of California, Alaska and Kamchatka.

A. D. 500. It was during the fleeting reign of Siao Pao Kuan, that certain of the Chinese revived the custom of binding the feet, this was because they wished them to be as small as those of the dancer Pan, a concubine of the emperor.

About A. D. 500, the pious Kings of Wei started to have built the sculptured cave of Lung Men (near Honanfu). These were not finished until 642 under the T'ang dynasty. They comprised many Buddhist images of which certain enormous ones, chiselled in haut relief on the granite Walls. Some bas reliefs are extremely fine.

A. D. 516. Queen Wu of Wei had a tower built in her capital at Laoyang of 1000 feet in height.

Vith Century A. D. Greeco Buddhist influence appeared in Chinese Sculpture.



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Yang Hsu, under orders from the Emperor Yang (A.D. 605-618) had a palace built at Laoyang of unimaginable splendour, two millions of men are said to have been used in this gigantic piece of work.

About A. D. 700. Birth of the painter Wutaotze near Laoyang (Known as Honanfu-Honan at the present day.)

VIIth & VIIIth centuries (T'ang Dynasty) During these centuries China branched out into all spheres of art : Painting, Sculpture, Music, Poetry, Pottery. The Sassanide influence shows itself in this last of these and also in other examples of decorative art.

A. D. 781. Erection of the Nestorian stela near Sianfu.

A. D. 843. Edict of confiscation of Buddhist properties, and the suppression of their religion. Another edict forbade foreign religions : Nestorian, Manicheene, Fire worship (Zoroastrian) Mahomedan, Jewish.

A. D. 924. Reception at the court of an Arabian embassy which had come to China by way of the land.

A. D. 1081. The emperor Chen Tsung received Byzantine emissaries at Kaifengfu.

A. D. 1163. Construction of a Synagogue at Kaifengfu, (the edict of 643 was thus fallen into desuetude).

Marco Polo (1254-1323) following in the steps of his father, and uncle, merchants already established in Tartarie, leaves Venice in 1271, goes by way of Badakshan (North of India) to the court of Kubilai Khan, emperor of the Mongols, who takes him in his service for several years. He returned to his country in 1294 by way of the Sea, having visited China, Sumatra, Persia etc.





- 1514. The first landing of the Portugese at Macao.
- 1682. Macao is granted to the Portugese.
- 1689. First treaty with Russia.
- 1814. Last edict forbidding the Christian religion.
- 1839. War declared on the opium trade.
- 1857. The Chinese-Anglo-French War.
- 1860. Treaties of Tientsin.
- 1882. War of Tonkin.
- 1894. China-Japanese War.
- 1900. Boxer Rebellion.
- 1912. The Establishment of the Chinese Republic.







